

Newport



Mercury

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume XCII.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1853.

Number 4,764.

POETRY.

From the German Lyrics.

MY LAST HOUR.

BY CHARLES T. BROOKS.

Be mine to vanish like the gales last breath,
Like the red gleam of evening's fading fire!
O gentle, peaceful, all unconscious death!
In the Eternal's bosom thus to expire!
Be mine to vanish like the brilliant star,
Beaming with brightness unimpaired, unclouded,
No pluckily, no pitilessly, afar!
In Heaven's blue depths of endless glory shrouded,
Be mine to vanish like the perfume fair
That rises lightly from the cups of flowers,
And on the wing of incense laden air
Curls from God's altar in the summer hours.
Be mine to vanish like the early dew,
When morning's thirty eye of fire is blinking,
Would God that so my weary spirit, too,
The sunbeams of the eternal morn were drinking!
Be mine to vanish like the plaintive tone
That swells from harp-strings touched by flying
fingers,
And from the earthly nest scarcely flown,
In the Creator's breast harmonious tones!
—Thou wilt not vanish like the gale's last breath,
Nor like the star, in placid beauty sinking,
Thou wilt not die the flower's unconscious death,
No morning beam shall thy last breath be drinking.
Yes, thou shalt vanish, vanish without trace,
Yet first shall shining strength give many a token;
In Nature's will, painless death finds place,
But man's poor heart must be by pieces broken!
LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.
Pure, placid babe! 'twas peace that thou hadst,
Thy little day of trouble's o'er—
Heaven's air seems beating round thy brow,
The breath of Heaven's eternal love.
We gaze and ask, can this be death?
So like a pleasant sleep it seems—
Thy bosom almost heaves with breath—
Thy lips seem closed in angel-dreams.
It is but sleep—with sacred care
An angel's hand the babe conveyed
Upon the Father's bosom laid.
There rest sweet babe! 'till the tears we shed
Are for ourselves and not for thee;
God's peace around thy pillow shed—
That peace our trust and hope shall be.
Newport Sunday morning, June 19, 1853.

AGRICULTURE.

WASH FROM THE SINK.—There is probably no article that can be applied to growing vegetables more decidedly valuable, than the wash from the sink sput. And yet this is not generally understood by farmers, and few efforts are made even by the most economical, to economize an article in which are to be found all the elements which contribute to the sustenance of vegetables in a state of perfect solution, and consequently in a condition the most readily appropriable by the organs they are designed to nourish, invigorate and sustain.

It has been computed by chemical men that the amount of *Pubulum*, or alimentary matter, contained in the urine of animals, is equal to that of the solid voidings. It has also been asserted that one hoghead of soap suds, if applied in irrigation, would produce effects upon the corn crop as obvious and enduring as those resulting from a cord of the best manure. This assertion is, perhaps, erroneous; but that the effects of the article applied in the manner specified, would be highly beneficial, no one who has witnessed the effects of soap suds upon cucumbers, squashes, house plants, &c., can indulge in a doubt.

TO KEEP BIRDS FROM PICKING FRUIT.—The season is coming on for the depredations of birds; I beg to report my experience of last year, when I saved my currants and gooseberries by winding colored worsted around and across my bushes; and my cherries by hanging up several pieces of tin with strong thread in the different trees, two pieces being hung near enough to clash with the wind which sound, with the bright reflection of the tin in the sun, certainly frightened them away; and I had my due share of fruit, which the preceding year, I was obliged to relinquish to them.

AGRICULTURAL GAZ.
FOWLS must have room or they will not be prolific in eggs or chickens. They want also a variety of food. A little meat daily is good and they should have access to lime. Old mortar is good for them and gravel is an indispensable article. It is not advisable to keep large numbers together, and if all are let loose, once a day, to roam, they will be more healthy than when confined. We want them out occasionally to pick up grasshoppers and worms.

LEAF ROLLERS.—In May and June these insects may be found on the leaves of fruit trees, and especially on the pear; they form themselves by a sort of cocoon out of the leaf. The leaves attacked by them should be removed and destroyed in order to prevent their increase. The eggs are deposited on the young leaves by some of the multitude of spring beetles.

BARRY'S Fruit Garden.
TO PROTECT VINES FROM BEES.—Make boxes from fifteen to eighteen inches square and six inches high, without top or bottom, of course, and place them on the hills before the plants are up, and a striped bug will never disturb them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The White Slaves of England.

What is slavery? "A slave," says Dr. Noah Webster, in his dictionary published at New York, "is a person wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no will of his own, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another." The learned lexicographer—surely at New York men should be acquainted with the rights of the subject—proceeds to inform us that in the early ages of the world prisoners of war were considered and treated as slaves. "The slaves of modern times," he adds, "are generally purchased like horses or oxen." Our own Dr. Johnson defines a slave as being one "manipulated to a master—not a freeman—a dependent—one who has lost the power of resistance." Mr. Charles Richardson, on the other hand, considers a slave as a person "who is reduced to captivity—to servitude—to bondage; who is bound or compelled to serve, labor or toil for another."

There is always some little trouble about a definition, and probably it requires the cobbling and filing of more than one generation to produce anything like a perfect one. There are, however, certain conditions of life which any lexicographer would endeavor to include in his dragnet; if he were attempting to give a definition of slavery. We are all agreed about the Uncle Toms and colored population of the Southern States of the American Union. They are slaves—not only in name but in fact—kindly treated, we believe, in the majority of instances—but still essentially slaves. When we endeavor to go a little further we find ourselves considerably embarrassed. A man is the slave of his own bad passions, of his lust after gain or power. But this will scarcely do, for by enlarging the definition too much the essence and reality of the thing to be defined is altogether lost.

It may perhaps be better to begin at the other end, and ascend from particulars to generals. Granting that the negro gangs who are worked on the cotton grounds of the Southern States of North America, or in the sugar plantations of Brazil, are slaves, in what way should we speak of persons who are circumstanced in the manner we are about to relate? Let us consider them as inhabitants of a distant region—say of New Orleans—no matter about the color of their skins, and then ask ourselves what should be our opinion of a nation in which such things are tolerated. They are of a sex and age the least qualified to struggle with the hardships of their lot—young women for the most part, between 16 and 30 years of age. As we would not deal in exaggerations, we would premise that we take them at their busy season, just as writers upon their American slavery are careful to select the season of cotton picking and sugar crushing as illustrations of their torments. The young female slaves, then, of whom we speak, are worked in gangs in ill-ventilated rooms, or rooms that are not ventilated at all, for it is found by experience that, if air be admitted, it brings with it "blacks" of another kind, which damage the work upon which the seamstresses are employed. Their occupation is to sew from morning till night and night till morning—stitch, stitch, without pause—without speech—without a smile—without a sigh. In the gray of the morning they must be at work, say at 6 o'clock, having a quarter of an hour allowed for breaking their fast. The food served out to them is scanty and miserable enough, but still, in all probability, more than their fevered system can digest.

We do not, however, wish to make out a case of starvation; the suffering is of another kind—equally dreadful of endurance. From six o'clock, then, till eleven, it is stitch, stitch. At eleven a small piece of dry bread is served to each seamstress, but still she must stitch on. At one o'clock, twenty minutes are allowed for dinner—a slice of meat and a potato, with a glass of toast and water to each workman. Then again to work—stitch, stitch—until five o'clock, when fifteen minutes are again allowed to tea. The needles are then set in motion once more—stitch, stitch—until nine o'clock, when fifteen minutes are allowed for supper—a piece of dry bread and cheese, and a glass of beer. From nine o'clock at night until one, two, and three o'clock in the morning, stitch, stitch; the only break in this long period being a minute or two—just time enough to swallow a cup of strong tea, which is supplied lest the young people should "feel sleepy." At three o'clock, A. M., to bed; at six o'clock, A. M., out of it again, to resume the duties of the following day. There must be a good deal of monotony in the occupation.

But we have said that for certain months of the year these unfortunate young persons are worked in the manner we describe, we have not said all. Even during the

few hours allotted to sleep—should we not rather say to a feverish cessation from toil?—their miseries continue. They are cooped up in sleeping-pens, ten in a room which perhaps is sufficient for the accommodation of two persons. The alteration is from the treadmill—and what a treadmill—to the Black Hole of Calcutta.—Not a word of remonstrance is allowed, or is possible. The seamstresses may leave the mill, no doubt; but what awaits them on the other side of the door?—starvation, if they be honest—if not in all probability, prostitution and its consequences. They would scarcely escape from slavery that way. Surely this is a very terrible state of things, and one which claims the anxious consideration of the ladies of England, who have pronounced themselves so loudly against the horrors of the negro slavery in the United States. Had this system of oppression against persons of their own sex been really exercised in New Orleans, it would have elicited from them many expressions of sympathy for the sufferers, and of abhorrence for the cruel taskmasters who could so cruelly overwork wretched creatures so unfitted to the toil.

It is idle to use any further mystification in the matter. The scenes of misery we have described exist at our own doors, and in the most fashionable quarters of luxurious London. It is in the dress-making and millinery establishment of the "West End" that the system is steadily pursued. The continuous labor is bestowed upon the gay garments in which the "ladies of England" love to adorn themselves. It is to satisfy their whims and caprices that their wretched sisters undergo these days and nights of suffering and toil. It is but right that we should confess the fault does not lie so much at the door of the customers as with the principals of these establishments. The milliners and dressmakers of the metropolis will not employ hands enough to do the work. They increase their profits from the blood and life of the wretched creatures in their employ. Certainly the prices charged for articles of dress at any of the great West End establishments are sufficiently high—as most English heads of families know to their cost—to enable the proprietors to retain a competent staff of work-people, and at the same time to secure a very handsome profit to themselves.

Wherein, then, lies the remedy? Will the ease of these poor seamstresses be bettered if the ladies of England abstain partially, as in great measure, from giving their usual orders to their usual houses? In that case it may be said some of the seamstresses will be dismissed to starvation, and the remainder will be overworked as before. We freely confess we do not see our way through the difficulty; for we hold the most improbable event in our social arrangements to be the fact that a lady of fashion will employ a second-rate instead of a first-rate house for the purchase of her annual finery. The leading milliners and dressmakers of London have hold of English society at both ends.—They hold the ladies by their vanity and their love of fine clothes, and the seamstresses by what appears to be their interest and by their love of life. Now, love of fine clothes and love of life are two very strong motive-springs of human action.

A correspondent who has addressed us upon this subject suggests that the ladies of England—the consumers of American slavery—with the Duchess of Sutherland at their head, should refuse to give their patronage to any houses in which the twelve-hour system was not strictly adhered to. We confess we see difficulties in the way, but not greater than "woman's wit" might overcome if fairly brought to bear upon the question. The customers, the principals, the seamstresses, are all women. They are more competent to deal with each other than men could by any possibility be. If the Sutherland-house committee would fairly set the example, and carry out their design with sufficient vigilance, we doubt not they could execute the task. They did not shrink from the whole sale difficulty of emancipating the 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 negroes of the United States—why hesitate at grappling with the London mantua-makers, who are dependent for their existence upon the good will and patronage of their customers? No doubt their intelligence will find a way out of difficulties which puzzle the masculine brain.

We should be glad indeed to see any effective movement afoot which would compel the milliners of the metropolis to employ a sufficient number of hands, and consequently to work only for a limited number of hours. God knows, twelve hours of labor and confinement are quite sufficient for any young woman to go through in the course of a day. For ourselves, we can but point to other climates where toil meets with its appropriate reward, and urge these unfortunate to leave their native shores as soon as passage money can be scraped together.

Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying ground, and, according to the above statement, there will be 1,253 persons to be buried on each square rod, capable of being divided into twelve graves; it appears that each grave contained 100 persons, and the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants—supposing they had been equally distributed! What an awful, overwhelming thought! What a lesson to the infatuated being who has centered all his hopes and affections upon the evanescent pleasures of this truly transitory life!

DIALOGUE.

THE LITTLE REBELS.

GEN. HOWE—HIS AID—SENTINEL—GEORGE—JAMES—BOYS.

SCENE 1.—Boston Common.—A crowd of Boys assembled near the Skating Pond.

George.—Here it is, again, boys. The ice is all broken in by the red-coats. We shall have no fun to-day.

James.—I wish we were not boys. If I were big enough to carry a sword and a musket, I would drive 'em out of the land faster than neighbor Tuff's dog ever went out of my father's store.

George.—And what if we are boys? I, for one, have no mind to bear the treatment any longer.

All.—Right, George, right!

James.—But what can we do, boys?

George.—I'll tell you. Form a line of march, and with drum, and fife, and colors, wait upon General Howe, at his tent, and tell him we will not be insulted by British soldiers, nor any other soldiers.

All.—Hurra! hurra! hurra! (Exeunt.)

(A short pause, and then again ringing without.) Hurra! hurra! hurra!

SCENE 2.—Gen. Howe's Headquarters.—A sentinel pacing before the door with a musket over his shoulder.—Noise of fife and drum at a distance.

Sentinel. What in the name of wonder can that be? Are they up in arms again in this rascally town? A troop of a hundred boys, as I live. An Indian painted on their flag, and no sign of the English cross. Oh! the land is full of rebellion. It is full of it, and running over. (The boys halt in front of the tent, and George approaches the sentinel, with the standard in his hand.)

George.—Is General Howe at home?

Sentinel.—Who are you?

George.—We are Boston boys sir.

Sentinel.—And what do you want here?

George.—We come for our rights; and we wish to speak to the British General.

Sentinel.—The British General has better business than listening to a parcel of ragamuffin little rebels; I shall do none of your messages.

George.—As you please, sir; but here we wait till we see General Howe. We will see him and he shall do us justice.

All.—Hurra! hurra! hurra!

Sentinel.—That, you little rascals, would be to hang you and your cowardly countrymen. I suppose you are making all this fuss about the little dirty pond on the common, that don't at the best hold water enough to fill a sizable Dutch milkpan.

All.—Cowards, do you call us! Say it again, you dare. (General Howe and one of his aids step out.)

General.—What is the matter here? Why is this disturbance?

George.—General Howe, we come to complain of the insults and the outrages of your soldiers. They break our kite strings, ruin our skating pond, and steal our drums from us. We have spoken more than once, to no purpose; and now we have come to say that we can not, and we will not, endure it any longer.

General.—(Aside to his Aid.) Good Heavens! Liberty is in the very air, and the boys breathe it. (To the boys.) Go, my brave lads; you have the word of General Howe, that your sports shall never be disturbed again, without punishment to the offender. Does that satisfy you?

George.—Yes, General Howe; and in the name of my country, I present you thanks.

General.—No thanks; you are brave boys, you are English boys; I see plainly, you are English boys.

All.—No, sir, Yankees—Yankees—Yankee boys, sir. Hurra! hurra! (The drum strikes up, and the little band march off in flying colors.)

Awful Calculation.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF RHODE ISLAND.

No. 3.

(Copy-Right secured, according to Law.)

WILLIAM VERNON.

(Concluded.)

We have thus brought to a close the more important correspondence of the late Hon. Wm. Vernon. The letters already published have been selected from hundreds that might have been inserted, but we have given quite enough to clearly define the character and standing of Mr. Vernon. With the aid of these we have shown that he was educated for a commercial life, on which he early entered; and that during the twenty-five years prior to the American Revolution, he was largely engaged in foreign commerce; that on the breaking out of the war he forsook all business connections and gave his whole attention to public affairs; that he was early appointed to the presidency of the Navy Board, and that up to the peace he was employed with others in the formation of our infant Navy.

A large estate, acquired by Mr. Vernon through numerous enterprises previous to the Revolution, was greatly reduced by the events of those trying times. This loss, as we have already shown by his letters, he appeared to have regarded as unimportant, if it had contributed to the independence and glory of his country.

His commanding influence and distinguished talents as a Merchant, early secured to Mr. Vernon the appointment by Congress of President of the Navy Board, at Boston. But his known integrity and unwavering devotion to the cause he espoused, did not protect him from the malignancy of the enemies, who ever seek to detract from the merit of those above him. On the closing up of the affairs of the Board, he was indirectly charged with appropriating the funds of Government to his own use. Here is a copy of a letter addressed to him by the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Board.

Office of accounts Marine Dept., New York, 23 March 1787.

Sir—I find a very extensive account open with you in the books of the Eastern Navy Board, on which in its present state, there appears a considerable balance due the public. I should be extremely glad if you could attend here for some time, to close this account and to explain many transactions of the late Eastern Navy Board, which at present appear very confused and intricate. I wrote you some time since relating to a bill on Goods shipped by the Eastern Navy Board and merchandise sent them in return—but I rec'd no reply to my letter. You will oblige me by an answer to this.

I am, sir, your very obt. hum. serv.

Wm. Vernon, Esq. BENJ. WALKER, Rhode Island.

To the above Mr. Vernon, sent the following very full explanations, and but for this—should hardly have known the extent of his public liability.

Newport, 6th April 1787.

Sir—I am honored with your favor of the 23d ult., informing me that a very extensive account lays open against me, upon the books of the late N. Board, Eastern Department, that there appears a balance due the public of £2,914 14 pence. You have under cover a copy of my acct. settled by the Board, on 6th Feb. 1782. Balance in my favor £1817, 14 s. Specie money, as also my acct. current from that date, by which it appears I am indebted to the public £1,096 14 pence. If any error or omission have crept into the accounts they will be most cheerfully rectified.

You will please to observe that at various times I lent the Board large sums of money, when they were in the most distressed circumstances for the want of money; on which sums no interest was allowed me, when at the same time the most exorbitant interest was paid by speculators for money; even from 5 to 6 per cent. per month; moreover, there was a grant from Congress, some time in 1774 of a further allowance to the Navy Board, Eastern Department, on account of their extensive business, that is not noticed on my acct. and remains to be settled.

I also received your favor of 19th Sept. last, bearing in Boston, which I shew'd to my Colleague, James Warren, Esq., who informed me that he was expecting you there, to settle the numerous accounts that were transmitted to Boston, by the N. Board, and where he thought they could only be settled with justice to the creditors; this is the only apology I can make in not answering your letter.

As to Messrs. Gardou's invoice not being entered upon the books, was certainly a neglect of the clerks. You will find them upon the files, and also in letter book of the Board, making the Admiralty Board at Philadelphia acquainted with their advances, and urging the necessity of remitting the balance due to them.

I would certainly with great pleasure comply with your request of attending at New York, in order to elucidate any difficulties that arise in the acts, if it was by any means consistent with my health, age and other prevailing circumstances.—That city being never free from the small pox, which, I have never had, and cannot possibly think of going there. Perhaps Mr. Warren, a younger man, and not under the like predilections, if applied to, may attend the business at New York.

We have examined the original accounts between Mr. Vernon and the Navy Board. They are drawn up by the Clerk and signed by James Warren, one of the Board, and clearly show the large sums advanced by Mr. Vernon, from motives purely disinterested.

Mr. Vernon wrote to Mr. Warren, making known the implied irregularities in their accounts and the letter in his answer stated his readiness to proceed to New York without delay and vindicate their characters; and to do this he had to travel by land the whole distance from Plymouth to New York, during the inclemency of the Spring.

At the close of the War, Mr. Vernon again entered upon a commercial life. In May 1784, we find that he was interested in the formation of an Insurance Office in this town, although his name does not appear on the list of subscribers, of which we give a copy, in note A, from the original paper. Through the agency of his sons, Mr. Vernon was also engaged in establishing the Newport Insurance Company. For its list of subscribers see note B, at the close of this sketch.

Mr. Vernon continued to embark in commercial enterprises up to 1805—almost to the day of his death, which event occurred at the Mansion house, in Clarke street, Dec. 25d, 1806, having nearly completed his 87th year.

During his lifetime, Hon. William Vernon, was associated with the most eminent men in the country. He was in familiar correspondence with Lafayette, Adams, Viscount Nonville-Franklin, and other men of note of that day, and whose letters have little bearing on the historical points we are presenting.

Mr. Vernon was also a great friend of learning. He was appointed President of the Redwood Library on the death of its founder and first President, Wm. Dr. Witherspoon, President of Princeton College (at which institution his son William

LAW OF R. ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

A N ACT in amendment of an act in relation to the election and duties of town officers.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The election of Wardens and Ward Clerks for the several wards in the city of Providence shall continue during the time limited by law, for voting on the day of such election. The names of the candidates for Warden and Clerks shall be written or printed upon one piece of paper, and enclosed in an envelope with other candidates for officers of annual election then voted for.

Section 2. The votes shall be counted, and the election declared by the Warden, and the duties shall commence at the first regular ward meeting held for the election of officers thereafter.

Section 3. After the present year, the election of Wardens and Ward Clerks for said city shall be had on the day fixed by law for the annual election of State officers.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

True copy—attest:
A. POTTER, Sec'y

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled an act to revise and amend the several acts in relation to the election of civil officers.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual ward meetings for the election of Mayor, Aldermen and other officers for the city of Providence, shall be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and kept open for the reception of ballots and other purposes of said election until 8 o'clock, P. M. and no longer.

Section 2. The City Clerk of the city of Providence shall cause notice of the time of place for the holding said several ward meetings the present year, by publishing a notice thereof in some two or more public newspapers of said city, as soon as possible after the passage of this act, and until the day of election.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts heretofore passed by this General Assembly inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

True copy—attest:
A. POTTER, Sec'y

AN ACT in addition to an act concerning the property of married women.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Real estate in this State now belonging to, or hereafter coming or descending to any woman born in the United States, or who has been otherwise a citizen thereof, shall upon her death, notwithstanding her marriage with an alien, and residence in a foreign country, descend to her lawful children of such marriage, if any, and their descendants, in like manner and with like effect, as if such children of their descendants were native born or naturalized citizens of the United States.

True copy—attest:
A. POTTER, Sec'y

In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1852.

AN ACT in addition to an act recommending a Convention of the People of the State to form a Constitution for the State.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. In the City of Newport one delegate shall be chosen by the voters in each ward, and one delegate by the voters of the said city; and the ballots deposited shall designate the person voted for as the delegate from the ward, and the person voted for as the delegate from the city at large.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

True copy—attest:
A. POTTER, Sec'y

AN ACT to prohibit the issue of Fractional Bank Bills.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. No Bank, incorporated within this State, shall hereafter issue, reissue or circulate any Bill for any fractional parts of a dollar, under a penalty of a fine of fifty dollars to be recovered to the use of the State by indictment against the President or other officers of such Bank who shall sign or issue the same.

Section 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of September next.

True copy—attest:
A. POTTER, Sec'y

Family Newspapers.

A large portion of our best moral impressions and sentiments have been suggested, reiterated and fastened on the mind by the family press. The pulpit does much; but the press more than either often more than both. Let any reader of a well-conducted family paper open its pages, and consider thoughtfully its contents. There are in a single number from one hundred and fifty to two hundred separate and distinct articles, each one conveying an idea, a fact or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or giving a right direction to thought, feeling or action. Must not all this have its influence, and in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the reader. We think so.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer *NIAGARA* arrived at Boston 24th, with dates from Europe to the 18th.

ENGLAND.—There are 1000 visitors daily to the steamship North Star. Mr. Vanderbilt had invited the corporation of Southampton to a banquet on board, and the city of Southampton invited the Commodore and party to a déjeuner.

A meeting was held at London, Lord Shaftesbury presiding, to forward the welfare of fugitive slaves in Canada. Rev. S. Ward, (colored), spoke, and the subject is to be agitated.

The crops throughout Britain and Ireland are healthy, notwithstanding the late weather of the spring. In some places the weather is now settled and seasonable.

It was positively stated by the London and French press that the English fleet had orders to join the French in the Bay of Besika, but June 2d had not left Malta.

Mrs. Stowe has become a patroness of the distressed needle-women's society.

A letter in the *Times* explains the process of extracting 15 per cent. valuable oil from the seed of the tobacco plant. The discovery was made in Russia, and considered commercially important.

Immense hostility is excited in Ireland against the proposed bill for the inspection of nurseries.

FRANCE.—Napoleon keeps his own counsel respecting his intentions in the Eastern affairs. The opinion of the leading journals is that war will be avoided. Nevertheless funds have been much agitated and closed at a considerable decline.

Changarnier denies that he has offered his services to the Porte.

The Monitor contains an announcement that the French and English fleets were formerly offered to the Porte, and will proceed to the Dardanelles.

Abdel-Kadir, tired of banishment at Broussa, wishes to return to France.

SPAIN.—The rumored recall of Caceredo from Cuba is contradicted. The fund for the payment of the next half year has been advanced by the Bank of Fernando.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Council had cancelled the forced loan decreed by the Cantonal Government and had annulled the sentences passed by the court martial during the recent disturbances.

The King of Bavaria had formally offered to mediate between Austria and Switzerland to settle remaining differences.

The consummation of diplomatic relations was brought about by the French Minister at Vienna.

AUSTRIA.—At Vienna there was no doubts that the Turkish, Swiss and Sardinian difficulties will be settled.

RUSSIA.—Prince Gortschakoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Less Arabia. To the 4th inst. the Russians had not moved to cross the Pruth.

Petersburg letters say that the Emperor's course is generally approved.

The attitude taken by the Sultan is much approved by both Turks and Greeks in Syria as well as Turkey. A voluntary subscription is making towards expenses of arming.

Latest accounts were less favorable.

The messenger sent from St. Petersburg is said to have no discretionary power. He is merely to deliver a message from the Emperor that the Porte shall within eight days accede to Menschikoff's ultimatum or take the consequences.

Count Nesselrode, Jr. is not charged with any offensive mission to the courts that can alter the position of affairs. Meanwhile the Porte prepares bravely for defence.

Orders were given to Namik Pasha, formerly Governor of Arabia, a man of much energy, to attack the Russians with his 40,000 men, if they attempt to cross the river Pruth. Abbas Pasha's force of 40,000 men, Egyptians, commanded by Sultan Pasha Colareser, a Frenchman, with the Egyptian fleet of twelve vessels, is daily expected at Constantinople. Mustafa Pasha, Governor of Theroop, offers to raise 200,000 Albanians and march to any point. Rensdhan Bey also demands permission to raise a force in Kurdistan.

Arming the fleet goes on with vigor, and all spare labor in Constantinople is employed in carrying ammunition to the forts.

The present Ottoman force numbers 130,000 regulars, and in all 449,000 land forces.

The Russian force of 130,000 infantry hangs on the Moldavia frontier.

Arbitration has been spoken of.

Reshid Pasha is in favor of such a solution, but had several of his colleagues opposed.

GRECE.—A dispatch says satisfaction has been accorded to the U. S. ministry respecting the imprisonment of the American Consul at Athens.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Steam Ship CRESCENT CITY, from Aspinwall, 45th inst., with dates from San Francisco to the 24th ult., arrived at New York 22d inst.

The Crescent City has about 100 cabin passengers, among them several returned Australians, whose report of the gold prospects of that country is very favorable.

The Crescent City brings about \$820,000 on freight, and \$200,000 in the hands of passengers.

The news from the mines is of the most favorable character—the yield this summer promising to exceed that of any former season. Agricultural prospects were also very fine, and crops of grain will be abundant.

The Legislature adjourned on the 19th. Gov. Bigler has been authorized by the Legislature to organize a company of armed men to go in pursuit of the robber Joaquin.

The election not reported by the Sierra Nevada as having taken place as she left the wharf at San Francisco, turns out to have been only a fight between two steamboat runners, in which knives and pistols were used. The parties names are Wolf and Turner.

A heavy snow storm has been experienced in Placerville.

A miner had deposited in a bank at San Francisco \$30,000 dollars, the proceeds of his labor for ten or twelve months.

There are about six thousand Frenchmen in San Francisco. They are engaged in all occupations: they are bankers, physicians, speculators in land, importers, wholesale grocers, retail merchants, mechanics and day laborers. A fair proportion of them are wealthy, and nearly all are industrious and good citizens.

The crops of South California promise to be very fine, especially barley, which has been greatly assisted by the late rains.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NEWPORT, Friday, June 17.

SENATE.—Resolution relative to free tickets on the Stonington Railroad, read and passed.

CONCURRED: An act to establish the line between Richmond and South Kingstown; resolution authorizing a committee to repair the Court House in the County of Kent; petition of Lorenzo Phillips for liberation; petition of Eliza J. Greenough for liberty to convey Real Estate; petition of Harry Smith, of Johnston, to refund jury fine and costs; petition of Olney Wood for remission of fine and cost; petition of John Robinson for liberation; petition of Philip and Mary McGovern for confirmation of sale of real estate; petition of Dennis Ennis, for discharge of judgment on recognizance; petition of Farmers Insurance Company for amendment of charter; petition of Wm. A. Gardner et al. for act to incorporate the Bank of New England; petition of Z. Parker, et al. for charter of East Greenough Mill Company; petition of Isaac A. Sherman for remission of jury fine; sundry accounts allowed by the House; an act in addition to an act recommending a Convention of the people of this State to form a Constitution for this State; resolution of adjournment to meet in Newport on the third Monday of September next; Act in amendment of the act for the preservation of oysters and other shell fish, and the acts in amendment thereof.

AN act to cede Lime Rocks in Newport harbor to the United States for a light-house.

Resolution authorizing the Governor to employ Thomas F. Carpenter and Charles S. Bradley, Esqs., as counsel for the State in the matter of the bill in equity between this State and Massachusetts.

Resolution in relation to the election of City Clerk of the city of Newport.

ADJOURNED.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.—The two Houses joined in Grand Committee, his Excellency the Governor in the chair, and elected the following officers:

Justices of the Peace.

Newport—Chas. C. Van Zandt, Charles N. Tilly.

Portsmouth—Benjamin Green, Moses Lawton, Albert G. Cook.

Little Compton—Philip F. Little, Eph. B. Sisson.

Public Notaries.

Newport County—Elam P. Littlefield, William N. Rose, Elijah Macomber, Phil. F. Little.

Horse.—An act from the Senate, respecting the seventh section of the "Act relative to certain fisheries," contained in the Digest of 1844, was passed.

A resolution from the Senate, authorizing John B. Scofield to take the poor debtors' oath, was passed.

An act from the Senate, dividing the town of Cranston into two voting districts, was passed.

Resolution releasing Olney Wood, now confined in the jail in Kent County, for a violation of the law enabling town councils to grant licenses, was passed.

An act fixing the annual salary of the General Treasurer at \$600, was passed.

Resolution directing the warden of the State Prison, to discharge John Robinson, a convict, was passed.

A resolution was passed, authorizing the agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike to make a reduction of ten per cent. on all tolls which may amount to ten dollars.

An act from the Senate, in amendment of the act in relation to jurors was passed in concurrence.

A resolution was passed, discharging Dennis Ennis, Jr. from a judgment on recognizance.

Mr. Titus offered the following resolution, which was read and passed:

Resolved, That Messrs. Tice, Spencer, and Gallup be a committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled "An act to regulate labor of children in manufacturing," in such manner as to limit the age of children, where they may be so employed, to ten, instead of twelve years.

An act from the Senate, amending the charter of the People's Exchange Bank, Wakefield, was read and passed in concurrence.

An act from the Senate, incorporating Cibus Gaskill and others as the Mechanics' Steam Power Company in Woonsocket, was passed in concurrence.

An act from the Senate, incorporating the Newport Brass Band, was passed in concurrence.

An act directing the city of Newport for the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, providing that each ward shall elect one delegate, and one delegate to be chosen from the city as large. Passed.

The House adjourned to meet again in Newport on third Monday in September next.

THE CROPS.—The Virginia papers continue to complain of the destruction of their wheat fields by the Hessian fly, and state that a great many of them will not be worth harvesting.

The *Halifax* (N. S.) *Recorder* says:—The province is blessed, the present season, with most favorable and genial weather. Ever since the close of winter, every thing has conducted to favor the exertions of agriculturists. From all quarters, we learn that the produce of the earth is in the highest degree flourishing; being much more forward than any ordinary season, and presenting in every respect the most encouraging appearance. Grass promises to yield an abundant heavy produce; and crops of all kinds are proportionately thriving.

The *Bath* (Me.) *Mirror* states that the country round about that city is drying up and suffering sadly for rain, and that the crops will be stunted unless rain comes soon.

The *Portland Advertiser* says:—The crops in this state are now generally in a very flourishing condition, and afford bright hopes of plenty. Grass is very fine, and there is a prospect of a large crop of hay. Potatoes, corn and grain, also look well. Confidence in the potato crop, quite important to this state, begins to increase. Last year the destruction by rot was very small, compared with former years, and many farmers who bartered up potatoes, and held on to them for a large price, have been disappointed. Fruit promises to be abundant. Pasturing is good, and this is of much importance to the farmers in the state, who raise cattle and sheep, as both feed and wool, we should suppose, would command a good price. The amount of wool must fall short, and have a tendency to keep up the price.

BY THE MAIL.

VALUABLE ACQUISITION TO OUR PUBLIC ARCHIVES.—Mr. Randall, the Secretary of State, has obtained possession of very valuable additions to our Revolutionary History, which the Library Committee of the Senate and Assembly, and other gentlemen, were invited last evening to examine at the mansion of J. L. Pryn, Esq.

As we have reason to hope that these most interesting MSS. Volumes will become a part of the Archives of the State, we will content ourselves with saying now, that among them is the *Treasonable Correspondence found concealed in Major Andre's Boot when that officer was searched by his captors, Paulding, Williams and Van Wart*. The papers consist of an enumeration of the number and disposition of American troops at West Point, and a description of the fortifications, with suggestions in regard to weak and exposed points. There is also the Pass from Gen. Arnold, under which Andre, as "Mr. John Smith," was travelling.

Andre, it will be recollected, having obtained this information from the traitor, was on his way back with it to the British Commander-in-Chief.

Albany Eve. Journal.

THE DE LAINE manufacturing does not appear to prosper well in this country; or at least, not in this section. Edward Harris of this village, stops operations in his De Laine mill this week, and will prepare immediately for making cotton fabrics.

The Oakland Company, of this village, whose mill is in Burrillville, still continue operations, but we believe not to the satisfaction of the stockholders. The resident Superintendent has recently taken "French leave."

The Atlantic De Laine mill, an immense manufactory at Olneyville, North Providence, is now running out its stock, and will be wholly devoted to the cotton manufacture, at an early day.

The establishment of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., a Rhode Island establishment, located near Danielsonville, Connecticut, was changed to cotton goods some months since.

None of these De Laine establishments have proved remunerative.

Woonsocket Patriot.

THE NEW YORK Commercial of Monday evening, referring to the early closing of stores on Saturdays, says:—

We have heard no complaint of any ill consequences arising from the early closing of stores on Saturday afternoon, and presume that the holiday was enjoyed with satisfaction. A correspondent suggests, however, that "to enable merchants' clerks to leave at 3 o'clock, the custom house and banks must be closed a couple of hours earlier, (a step which would at the same time allow the employers in those institutions to share in the benefit of the movement); for at present it is necessary to wait the closing of the former, to see whether there may not be clearances of vessels for foreign ports, for which correspondence has to be prepared and dispatched." He says that in England the closing of the banks at 12 or 1 on Saturday, is very general.

STRAWBERRIES.—Those who are most familiar with the market, say that strawberries were never so abundant, fine and cheap as this season. It is estimated that at least two and a half million baskets will be consumed in this city during the five or six weeks of strawberry time. There are about 30 wholesale strawberry dealers in Washington market alone. The making of the baskets employs hundreds of persons. They are made of chip and are worth about six cents a dozen. The amount sold in this city last year is estimated at \$120,000. This season the sum will reach much higher, as every body is indulging to the full. The milk and sugar consumed with the berries would make a respectable sweetened cone.

N. Y. Mirror.

SUCCESSFUL WHALERS.—The *Whalemen's Shipping List* says the barque *Fairville*, Capt. Pierce, just arrived at Fairhaven from a three years' cruise, has made one of the most profitable voyages on record. The total amount of her catchings is 4300 barrels whale, 330 barrels sperm oil, and 72,000 pounds bone.

The most successful whaling voyage, and the one which amounted to the most money, is that of the ship *Montreal*, Capt. Fish, recently arrived at this port. She was absent thirty-two months and 15 days, and during that time she obtained a cargo which sold on her return for \$136,623 19.

A MATR TO THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.—On the 19th of June, 1848, a man named Cornelius Vronman, of Clarkson, in this county, went to sleep; and, as he has slept nearly all the time, awaking only at intervals, sometimes four or five months, and staying awake an hour or two, when he resumes his nap. He is fed by his attendants, during his sleep; when awake he eats voraciously. This strange matter is certified to by some of our leading physicians—their card may be seen in another column.—*Rockster American*.

LIGHT HOUSE IN HOLMES' HOLE.—We understand that the Light House board have abolished the plan of erecting three lighthouses in Holmes' Hole harbor; for the construction of which we believe an appropriation was made some time since, deeming the erection of one all sufficient.—*Vineyard Gazette*.

COLONIZATION IN AFRICA.—A company of Swiss capitalists of Geneva has obtained a grant from the French government of 20,000 hectares, 50,000 acres, of land in the province of Constantine in Algeria, for the establishment of a colony of Swiss families.

THE Connecticut editors have held a convention and voted to charge for obituary notices, resolutions &c., exceeding five lines in length, at the usual advertising rates. It was also resolved to charge for all editorial notices to promote private interests.

A United States store ship Lexington, with stores for the East India squadron, and presents to the emperor of Japan, sailed from New York on Saturday for Macao via Funchal.

The fact is well attested that the coffin in which the body of Arthur Spring, senior, was supposed to be buried, being opened, was found to contain nothing but a log of wood and some clothes.

A SNAKE BOY, only 14 years of age in Chatham, N. Y., set fire to three barns and a lot of wood-land, belonging to his father, "because he was mad with him."

THE STRAW-SEWERS OF NEW YORK.

The straw-sewers of New York number some three thousand, the principal part of whom are employed in work-rooms in different parts of the city. In some of the work-rooms, there are as many as one hundred and fifty women and girls employed, who are under the superintendence of one of their number, called the forewoman. The season for this work lasts about five months in the year, and it is calculated that upwards of 9000 hats are made per day. Allowing, therefore, nine thousand a day for five months in the year, the total number made during that time will be about one million two hundred thousand.

If each sewer receives on an average three dollars and a half a week, the total amount paid for this work to sewers is nearly a quarter of a million of dollars annually.

The principal supply of straw comes from England, Italy, France, Germany, and Switzerland, and within the last two or three years a large quantity has been obtained from Canton. It is all made in a braid or plait before it reaches the hands of the importers; for as yet the manufacture in this form has not been commenced in this country.

SINGULAR FIGHT.—A lady living in the western part of the city, hearing considerable noise among her chickens a few evenings since, went out into the yard to ascertain the cause, when she found a large rat and two hens engaged in a deadly combat. The rat fought bravely for a few minutes, but finding that two to one was rather an unequal contest, he made an effort to retreat. He had ventured too far, however, into the enemy's domain to succeed, and after a hard fought battle of ten or fifteen minutes the rat was left dead on the field. Each of the hens had a brood of young chickens, and it is probable that the rat made a hostile demonstration on them. None of the other hens in the yard interfered, but by their noise and actions seemed to encourage the feathered combatant. The rooster seemed especially delighted, by loud crows and other exciting demonstrations, urged "Browney" and "Speckle" to go it with a will.

Baltimore Clipper.

ORIGIN OF MALT LIQUORS.—The invention of malt liquors appears to have originated from the attention which an eastern monarch paid to the health of his army; as Hippocrates and Xenophon inform us, that Cyrus, having called his soldiers together, exhorted them to drink water, which parched barley had been steeped in, which they called *maza*. In all probability this was to counteract the bad effects of impure water in warm climates; as Plin states, "that if water be nitrous, brackish, and bitter, by putting refined barley meal into it, it will in less than two hours be purified and sweet, and that it may be drank with safety; and this is the reason that barley meal is generally put into bag and strainers through which we pass our wines, that they may be refined and draw the sooner." This information may be serviceable to nautical men, and to those who travel in tropical climates.

RELICS OF OLDEN TIMES.—We yesterday saw a lantern brought to this town from England in 1722, by Rev. John Usher, Rector of the first Episcopal Church erected in this town. The lantern is in the possession of one of the descendants of Mr. Usher. A looking glass and several pieces of furniture brought over by the Divine, are still in the possession of his descendants residing in this town.

Bristol Phoenix.

SINGULAR PLACE FOR A SWARM OF BEES TO ALIGHT.—A SWARM of bees lit upon a young man named Fry, Saturday evening near the creek bridge, covering his head and face, and suspending themselves from his ears as if immense ear drops. He took the affair very coolly, by assistance brushed them off into a nail keg, and sold them to a gentleman present for two dollars. Two stings was the extent of his injury.

Wheeling Gazette.

COWS WORTH HAVING.—Mr. D. E. Billings, at La Grange, has two cows, which have given a sufficient quantity of milk to furnish his family with milk and butter; besides which, he has sold in six months and six days, 299 pounds of butter amounting to \$59. The cows have had no other food than pasture.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle*.

THE NEW YORK Commercial has procured from its London correspondent a specimen of Australian cotton, of which it says:—"The cotton has lately been tested in Liverpool, and pronounced to be worth 16d. per lb. The statement is that it can be grown in any quantity, and with very little trouble."

THE NEW YORK and New Haven Railroad Company are engaged in quarrying the stone needed for substituting stone for wooden bridges throughout their route.—The company is perfecting its system of signals and other appliances for the safety of travellers.

KEY WEST ARROW ROOT.—The manufacture of Arrow root at the Southern borders of the Everglades at Key West, Florida bids fair to become as extensive and as profitable as at Bermuda, whence, at present, we receive the bulk of our supplies.

THE U. S. steamer Princeton has been ordered to the fishing grounds for the protection of American fisheries. She will take her departure from Norfolk in a few days.

IN New Bedford several horses have died from being over-heated. Two, belonging to Mr. Rufus Kinsley of Fall River were valued at \$300.

SEVERAL FRIENDS of the late Daniel Webster have presented to his widow a handsome furnished residence in New York; at an expense of \$25,000.

It is said that twenty-five of the crew of the British frigate Leander, have deserted since her arrival at New York.

FANNY FERN delicately suffers a certain complaint from which children suffer in cherty time, "a pain under the apron."

NAOMI, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she married. Courage, ladies.—*Best Past*.

FIFTY-two cadets passed examination at the West Point Military Academy on Friday last.

THE MEXICAN standing army is to be composed of 91,500 troops.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1853.

WALKS ABOUT TOWN, No. 3.—The great improvement on Touro street, for the year, is the remodelling of the Touro street house. In the Spring we mentioned that the house had been purchased by Mr. CHARLES DEVEN, Jr. On its coming into his possession he had it moved back about fifteen feet, raised a story, improved it vastly internally, and in front added a piazza, (running the whole length) and a number of shade trees. The change is decidedly advantageous and the appearance of the street would be still more improved if the next house west was moved back on the same line.

The only house on this street is one at the corner of School street, built by Mr. GIBSON LAWTON.

On the grounds of the Jews' Synagogue an improvement has been effected for the benefit of those residing in that section, by the building of a cistern or reservoir containing two hundred hogheads, and supplied with connection and couplings, so that it can be used by the engines in case of fire.

The Central Baptist Church, in Clarke street, has been greatly improved by lengthening it; a piece having been added to the west. This makes the proportion better, gives more room and is altogether a desirable change.

The Narragansett House, on High street, has been improved by the addition of a double piazza, painting, &c., and is now used as a private day and boarding school for boys.

On Church street, and corner of Division street, a new building has recently gone up, and is occupied by CUTRELL & BRYER, cabinet makers; nearly opposite stands a new dwelling, built by Mr. WILLIAM CARD, which greatly improves that corner. Lower down, Mr. SIMON HAZARD has added quite a piece to his establishment and has introduced a steam engine which increases greatly his facilities for business.

On Pelham street improvements have been going on. We notice many changes at the Atlantic house, all of which go to make it a desirable location for summer visitors. Gas has been introduced and throughout we observe a decided attention to neatness, which is very pleasing. At the corner of Corn street, a new building is in course of erection for Mrs. MURRAY, who expects to take possession of it next month. The lot is small, but the building would be an attractive feature, and one of that class that appear so well when seen through a handsome growth of trees. The Murray house was purchased last spring, by Mr. PHILIP RIDER, for \$12,000 and is now known as the Aquidneck house. This house has a high reputation, which we are confident will be sustained by Mr. Rider, who has had it repaired and extensively refitted. A fine addition has been made to the Congregational Church, in the shape of a vestry, which opens on Spring and Pelham street, is somewhat after the design of the Church, the lecture room is large, convenient and well ventilated. It was built by Mr. PHILIP SIMMONS.

On Monday evening there was a Caucus at the State House, to make a nomination of a Candidate for Mayor. Hon. HENRY BELL was unanimously nominated and so declared. A letter from Mr. Bell was read, in which he expressed a determination to be the Candidate of no party, but if a Candidate at all it must be at large. He will stand.

On Tuesday a Whig Caucus was called, at which time W. H. CRANSTON, Esq., and THOMAS R. HUNTER, Esq., were severally nominated. A report had been generally circulated that Mr. Hunter declined being a Candidate, but few of his friends were on the floor. The vote was taken and stood 23 for Cranston, 19 for Hunter. Mr. Cranston was declared the Candidate.

The following appointments were made at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen:—

Justices of the Peace.—Benjamin B. Howland, Daniel C. Denham, William Gilpin, Wm. D. Lake.

Town Watch.—Edward E. Taylor, Capt. Geo. H. Onan, Joseph P. Balcock, John Greenman, John M. Carr, Joshua Tew.

Overseer of the Poor.—Sylvester R. Hazard.

Penal Keeper.—Thomas Lake.

As we were leaving town on Tuesday evening, we met on the landing, Company "B" 3d Artillery, under the command of Lieutenants Ayres and Edwards. They were from Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, and are now quartered at Fort Adams.

The following are the Democratic Nominations to the State Convention:—

1st Ward, Wm. Grey; 2d, W. P. Congdon; 3d, Wm. S. Wetmore; 4th, R. R. Carr; 5th, Wm. B. Lawrence.

Delegate at large, Geo. H. Calvert.

The following Whig Nominations of delegates to the State Convention, were made in the Ward Meetings last evening:—

1st Ward, Wm. P. Sheffield; 2d, Henry Y. Cranston; 3d, James Burkhead; 4th, Joseph Paddock.

Have any provisions been made for the celebration of the Fourth of July? Thus far we have heard of none, though it is quite time that something was done.

With our next issue the MERCURY will be again enlarged, at which time we shall speak more fully of the proposed improvement.

We this week bring our third Historical Sketch of Rhode Island to a close, it having occupied one or more of our columns every week since the 5th of March. In note "A" we observe a typographical error. For *Chas. Champlin* read *Christopher*.

Rev. Mr. DEXTER, of this city, will preach at the North Baptist Church to-morrow, Sunday, at the usual hour.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

The "Freeman's Journal," a Roman Catholic paper published in New York, under the auspices of Archbishop Hughes, thus writes on the subject of common schools:—

"Indulgence now reigns supreme in the State education of the country. What we Catholics have to do, and must do now, is first to get our children out of this devouring fire. At any cost, at any sacrifice, we must deliver the children, over whom we have control, from this pestilential atmosphere. We are inviting in their way under the name of Public or District Schools. We must, wherever there are enough Catholics together to render it possible, organize Catholic Schools. Where this is impossible, let parents withdraw their children from these places, where they are certain to be lost, and have them taught elsewhere, let them be sent to honest labor, or kept from the ways of the destroyer under their parents' eyes. This withdrawal of Catholic children *en masse* from the Public schools should be their first and last resort. It is not long ago that the name of Catholicism was a stigma, and that it has not long ago been taken. Next, we must set to work patiently, calmly, resolutely, perseveringly, to break off from our necks the yoke of State despotism, put on them by Jacobins in the shape of the school system in this and other States."

Mr. Deane, too, an adopted citizen and editor of the *Buffalo "City"*, a Roman Catholic paper, holds the following language in reference to the common school system of New York:—

"Better laugh and die under the red flag of England, than live to beget children of perdition under the flag of a proselyting republic."

When I was a boy, Mr. Editor, the man who printed the *Mercury* (or *Mersey*, as it used to be called before common schools were in fashion) was considered the best authority for everything. I suppose that your judgment is as good as was the former editor's. And now will you tell me and my neighbors, through the columns of your paper, whether the extracts referred to are bona fide and correct. It so, I think that we Farmers ought to look out and see that the adopted citizens should not be allowed to vote in Rhode Island on the same qualification as native Americans; lest they too should prove inimical to our common schools. Will you tell Mr. Editor, whether these things are really so.

TO THE ABOVE we have only time and room to say that we believe the quotations of our correspondent are correct, and his remarks just.

Some one in writing on the Liberator, describes that with which he is not conversant. He says:—

A few days before leaving the old shell, the lobster scurried itself in the mud, or under a rock, where it remains in a safe, though helpless state, several weeks, being taught by instinct to guard its mouth with a scum, which enables the lobster to discharge his body. But what seems a mystery to some, is his leaving the old shell of his claws, for the most of the large claws of a large lobster must pass through a hole not larger than a scipence. But the fact is the flesh undergoes a change which enables it to be put in any form without difficulty. As soon as the lobster is entirely free from the old shell he resumes his natural form, and also receives an increase in size.

Every fisherman who is in the habit of taking lobsters will see that the above is wrong. The lobster continues to move about and feed up to the hour of changing its shell, and we have repeatedly found them in a lobster pot in their new garb, the change having taken place after they had entered the trap, which was pulled every day. The lobster entered for the bait with its old shell on, and before the twenty-four hours had expired the change was effected.

The Woonsocket Patriot, in noticing the late convention in Connecticut, for the formation of a "Connecticut Newspaper Association," makes the following call:—Editors and Publishers of Rhode Island, shall we have a similar organization in this State? An Association similar to the one recently organized in Connecticut, would be very beneficial, as it would establish harmonious, social and business relations between the members of the craft, and preserve and enhance the dignity of the profession."

</

Auctioneers

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION
On SATURDAY the 9th day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises,
THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly owned and occupied by the late Capt. John Cahoon situated at the corner of Thames and Pope streets containing 68 feet on Thames and 27 feet on Pope Street.
Terms made known at time and place of sale.
MARGARET L. CAHOONE
Newport, June 25, 1853.

Will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, July 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.
THE VALUABLE ESTATE Nos. 9 & 10 Thames Street, late property of the late Lord Hall. The House is large, containing three tenements, and a store, and from the great demand for tenements, and the increasing value of real estate, is a good chance for investment of money.
Conditions will be made known at time and place of sale.
SAM'L A. PARKER, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
A LOT OF LAND with a two story dwelling a house thereon, situated on the north side of Prospect Hill street, and known as the Viall Estate, conditions cash.
June 15. **H. P. LEE, Agent.**

CITY
BATHING HOUSE.
SALT & FRESH WATER--WARM & COLD.

No. 63 Thames Street,
Foot of Parade, next South Brick Market.
SAMUEL YOUNG, PROPRIETOR.
Fitted and Furnished in Vent and Fashionable Style
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

M^R. YOUNG would return his thanks to his many friends and a kind public, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him and would solicit a continuance of the same in the coming season, which he has endeavored to conduct in a neat and satisfactory manner. Everything in connection with the branch is of the first order—the Salt Water is drawn pure from the Ocean by means of pipes fitted for that purpose,—while the Fresh Water sparkles and boils, pure and spontaneously from its own rock-heads.

His family, with the Bath-

ing Business, having previously conducted an establishment of this kind.

HAIR-DRESSING, carried on as usual in all its various branches.

Newport June 4.—4m

FAMILY BAKERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past favors, takes pleasure in making known to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the well known

FAMILY BAKERY,
204 THAMES STREET,

recently occupied by Mr. D. Goffe, where he is now prepared to carry on the business on an extended scale; and begs to assure them, that he will furnish all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD & CATERING.

of the best quality, wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates. Families, who have been in the

habit of purchasing their bread of Mr. Goffe, it is hoped will continue to patronize the Establishment.

April 2.—**ISAAC R. BOSS.**
N. B. Customers who have been in the habit of purchasing from my store before removal, can be supplied by Benj. Marsh, 26, at his store a few doors South of my old stand.

OCEAN COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE located on the brow of the Hill near Easton's Store. Its situation is one of the most delightful in Newport for a summer residence, being in an airy and pleasant location. For terms apply to
April 30.—**CHRIS. G. FERRY.**

Premium Was Night Lights.

THIS UNIQUE ARTICLE will be found, from its purity and pleasant odors, as well as

from its great convenience, a most desirable night
light for the bed chamber, sold by
June 15. R. J. TAYLOR.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment
NO. 108 Thames Street.

The subscriber, would respectfully invite the atten-
tion of the public to his fashionable
assortment of new Winter Goods con-
sisting in part, of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
which will be sold at moderate prices, *and* in
assortments of the latest styles, in the most
thorough manner.

WILLIAM B. SWAN.
Newport, Jan. 1, 1855.

HENRY H. YOUNG,
—DEALER IN—
**WEST INDIA GOODS, CHINA FAMILY
GROCERIES, SMOKED PROVISIONS,**

Flour, Sugar, Teas, Wines, Fruit, Haystacks
and Principe Cigars, Pine Oil & Fluid,
Confectionary, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
No. 55 & 57 *Thames street, near Parsons, op-*
posite Brick Market.
57 Goods sold at a moderate profit and sent to
any part of the town free.

MILLINERY.

II
A RICH ASSORTMENT OF
TRIMMINGS,
AND OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
OPENING THIS DAY AT
A. SHREMAN'S, 251 *Thames street.*

R. H. STANTON.

DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES
TEAS, FRUIT, &c. &c.
At Store No. 28 Thames-st., opposite Coleridge
Goods of any description forwarded to cus-
tomers with dispatch. Jan. 1.

R. P. BERRY.
ADVENTIST
—OFFICE—
CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS.
Newport, March 20, 1852—1y

DR. W. F. REEF.
WATER CURE PHYSICIAN
May be consulted at present

AT THE NARRAGANSETT HOUSE.
Jan. 29—1862. On High street.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD,
COUNCELLOR AT LAW.
Office in the Rhode Island Union Bank Building.
May 7, at THAMES STREET. 1852.

AUGUSTUS FRENCH,
DEALER IN
Bouquet and Millinery Goods.
No. 95, THAMES STREET.
April 3. 1852.

Cottrell & Bryer,
Dealers and Manufacturers of FURNITURE,
No. 73 CATTEN STREET corner of DIVISION

Furniture of every description constantly on hand.
April 24-1y.

C. C. VAN ZANDT.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office in the Newport Mercury Building.
No. 123 Thayer Street, (1st Floor.)

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have made arrangements to furnish Plumbing in all its branches.
N. W. WARREN
April 25
123 Thayer Street

